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ABSTRACT

This document is a pocket profile from the Community College League of California (CCLC), which represents 72 community college districts and 108 community colleges. The report offers information on general governance and institutional missions, enrollment figures, community college student demographics, and student educational costs. (1) the Los Angeles Community College District serves four times as many African-American and 2.7 times as many Latino students as all University of California campuses combined; (2) women made up 57% of enrollment; (3) the cost of attending a community college is $6,243/year for students who live with their parents and $11,868 for independent students; (4) approximately 1.6 million students attended CCLC community colleges in 2001, 45.3% of whom were white, 27.1% Latino, 16.5% Asian American, 8% African American, 1.1% Native American, and 2% other; (5) 44% of the students attended part-time; (6) in 1999-2000, more than 57,000 community college students transferred to a University of California or California State University institution; (7) 20,000 students are reported to have transferred to a private four-year or out-of-state college; (8) 43% of students seek occupational education and training, while 31% plan to transfer to a four-year institution; and (9) CCLC colleges awarded 64,046 associate degrees and 32,444 certificates of completion in 1998-1999. The report includes budget information on CCLC community colleges and 13 tables and graphs. (MKF)

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Mission

THE COLLEGES AND DISTRICTS

California has 72 community college districts (52 are single college districts, 20 are multi-college districts), 108 colleges, and includes 200 sites (including colleges, central offices, and campus centers.)

Average size of community colleges: 13,600 students
Largest community college: City College of San Francisco (86,000)
Smallest community college: Feather River College (1,204)

GOVERNANCE

At the local level, the California community college districts are governed by locally-elected boards of trustees, usually five or seven members. The boards are responsible for operating the local colleges according to law and in the best interests of students and the local community.

At the state level, California's 72-district system is provided leadership and policy direction by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Appointed by the Governor, the Board of Governors and its staff, located in the Chancellor's Office in Sacramento, work closely with representatives of the districts and state government to promote effective education, planning, budgeting and student services.

MISSION: ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION

California's community colleges are the largest higher education system in the world. They play an important role in ensuring that all California residents have access to quality higher education.

Community colleges offer low-cost, high quality collegiate courses to all adults who can benefit from the instruction offered. Community colleges are located throughout the state, within easy commuting distance of 95 percent of the state's population.

The colleges prepare students to transfer to four-year universities. Community colleges offer Associate in Arts or Sciences degrees and certificate programs in arts and sciences and in occupational and technical fields which prepare students to enter the workforce. And they offer remedial instruction and support services that help students succeed, adult non-credit education, and fee-based community services classes of interest to local residents.

More than 1.6 million credit and non-credit students are enrolled (Fall 2001) in California's public community colleges, representing nine percent of all Americans enrolled in institutions of higher learning.

2002 (3RD EDITION)
ALL DATA ARE FOR FALL '99 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

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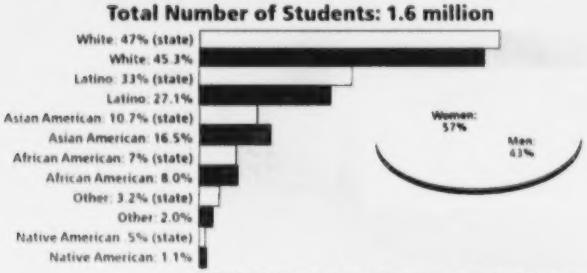
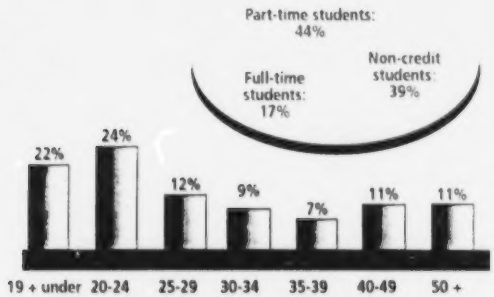
Students 2

STUDENTS AT THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES



ETHNICITY BY STUDENT POPULATION



STUDENT AGE BY PERCENT

OTHER FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS:

- One district, the Los Angeles Community College District, serves four times as many African-American, and 2.7 times as many Latino, students as all University of California campuses combined.

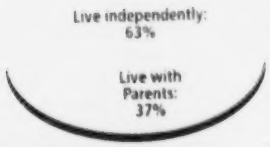
CALIFORNIA UNDERGRADUATE HIGHER EDUCATION CREDIT ENROLLMENT (FTES)

- 29% of all Latinos enrolled in higher education in the United States attend a California community college.
- In Fall 1998, 27,286 African-American students were enrolled in a UC or CSU campus, while 107,598 were enrolled in a California community college. Even if private institutions are included, 74% of Latinos enrolled in a California college or university are enrolled in a community college.

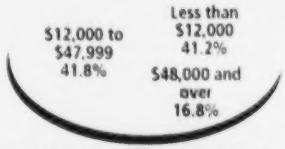
3 Student Costs

THE COST OF ATTENDING A COMMUNITY COLLEGE

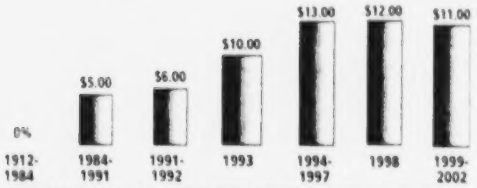
The cost of attending community colleges is **$6,243** for students who live with their parents, and **$11,868** for independent students.



MOST STUDENTS LIVE INDEPENDENT OF PARENTS



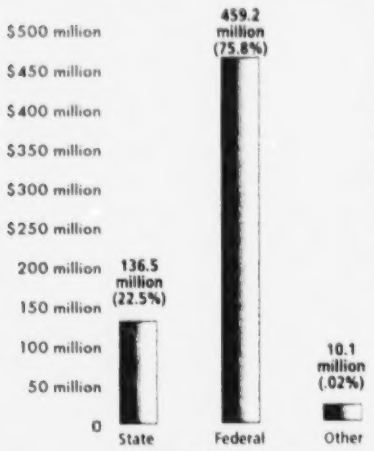
INCOME OF INDEPENDENT STUDENTS



COMMUNITY COLLEGE PER-UNIT ENROLLMENT FEE

FINANCIAL AID

Due to the large numbers of community college students unable to attend without financial aid, the federal and state governments and local colleges provide support through grants, loans, scholarships and part-time employment. Students receiving federal and state aid must be enrolled in programs leading to a degree or a certificate.



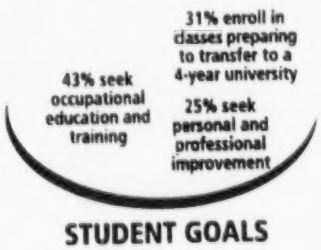
STUDENT FINANCIAL AID SOURCES

Programs 4

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

California's community colleges are committed to teaching excellence and meeting the learning needs of a diverse student population. Most offer small classes, with an average of 26 students, allowing close professional attention.

More than 400 different education and training programs are taught at the 108 campuses in the system and at hundreds of education centers and classroom locations around the state. Programs are both of short duration–some certificate programs require only one semester–and up to two or more years, depending on the needs and goals of the students.


31% enroll in classes preparing to transfer to a 4-year university
43% seek occupational education and training
25% seek personal and professional improvement

STUDENT GOALS

Transfer education and job training programs: The degree and certificate programs in the community colleges encompass the arts and sciences, humanities, social sciences, business, allied health, computer and information services, trade and technical skills, physical education, criminal justice, and intercollegiate athletics.

Non-credit adult education: These courses provide remedial, developmental, occupational and other general education opportunities and include English as a second language, citizenship, handicapped services, parenting, and remedial academic courses.

Community service classes: These are classes or workshops offered to residents for a fee. Neither grades nor credit are awarded. Courses include computer programming, small business development, personal financial planning, and job hunting skills.

5 Programs

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The State has defined in law the colleges' economic development mission: "Advance California's economic growth and global competitiveness through quality education and services focusing on continuous workforce improvement, technology deployment, and business development."

There are numerous economic development initiatives on every community college campus working with their local businesses and industry. In addition, the community colleges Economic Development (ED>Net) program has developed initiatives to assist employers and capacity building programs:

EMPLOYER ASSISTANCE

- 18 Small Business Centers;
- 14 Centers for International Trade;
- 12 Centers for Applied Competitive Technologies;
- 12 Workplace Learning Resources Centers;
- 54 Industry-Driven Regional Education and Training Collaboratives;
- 29 Job Development Incentive Training Fund Centers;
- 6 Regional Workforce Preparation & Economic Development Centers;
- 6 Centers for Applied Biological Technologies;
- 10 Advanced Transportation Technology Centers;
- 6 New Media/Multimedia Entertainment Centers;
- 8 Regional Health Occupation Resource Centers; and
- 6 Regional Environmental Business Resources and Assistance Centers

BUILDING CAPACITY

- 9 Leadership, Coordination and Technical Assistance programs;
- 4 Business and Workforce Improvement/Professional Development Institutes;
- 7 Regional Resource Business Assistance and Innovation Networks;
- 9 Business and Workforce Improvement/Centers for Excellence;
- 8 New Program Development and Marketing Centers.

Programs 6

The benefits associated with ED>Net are more than nine times its cost. Over the period 1996 through 1999, the program's total benefits included almost 8,500 new jobs, $300 million in new earnings and $195 million in higher wages for existing workers who upgraded their skills. ED>Net's fiscal return on investment was between 19 and 35 percent. This means that over the next decade the State of California will collect (in present value terms), a minimum of $1.50 in additional taxes for each $1.00 it spends on ED>Net programs this year.

CONTRACT EDUCATION

In 1999-2000, 72 colleges from 54 community college districts which provided data reported delivering contract education programs and services totaling $46.2 million through contract education, job training grants, fee-based and FTES-funded programs. The businesses pay the cost of this specialized training in order to promote employee productivity and company profitability. Fifty-eight districts provide contract education.

The ten most popular contract education courses:

- Business management
- Public affairs and services
- Engineering and related technology
- Computer and information science
- Basic skills–writing, reading, math
- Humanities
- Communications
- Health
- Total quality management
- English as a second language

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The return on a dollar invested in community colleges generally ranges from a low of 9.9% to a high of 26.8 percent. The benefit-cost ratios show that $1 spent at a community college produces private and social benefits ranging from $1.90 to $4.30.

For each $1 spent by college staff and students on goods and services, $2.50 to $4 of income generation is produced within the local economy. Statewide, income generation in local communities ranges from $3.5 million in small college districts to $265 million in large, multi-campus districts.

7 Programs

STUDENT SERVICE PROGRAMS

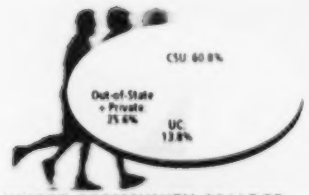
In order to promote student success, community colleges offer students a number of special services to help them meet their education and training goals.

- Academic Counseling
- Tutoring
- Financial Aid
- Health Services
- Disabled Students Programs and Services
- Child Care
- Extended Opportunity Programs and Services
- Job Placement
- Orientation
- Transfer Assistance Education Planning
- International Student Services
- Women's Services
- Career Planning

SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFERRING STUDENTS

In 1999-2000, more than 10,800 cc students transferred to UC; more than 47,700 transferred to CSU; and 107,980 cc students were transfer prepared (56+ units with 2.00 GPA) by community colleges. An estimated 20,000 students transfer each year to California private four-year and out-of-state institutions. Community college students who transfer obtain grade point averages at the universities at a level comparable to or better than students who enroll as freshmen at CSU or UC.

In 1998-99, CSU awarded 54,814 undergraduate degrees; of these, 60.3%were awarded to students who had transferred from community colleges.



WHERE COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS TRANSFER

Of the 31,166 undergraduate degrees awarded at UC, 30.8% were awarded to students who had transferred from community colleges.

Degrees 8

ASSOCIATE DEGREES AWARDED

Total 1998-99: **64,046**

Degrees were awarded in the following areas:

Liberal Arts and Science, General Studies, Nursing, Business and General Commerce, Admin of Justice, General Ed, Social Sciences, and Accounting, Communications, Computer & Information Sciences, Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPLETION AWARDED

Community colleges offer a variety of programs specifically designed to develop or enhance vocational training and proficiency. While most programs are two to three semesters in length, others are now offered on weekends or in short-term segments to meet the needs of working students who seek a certificate while continuing to work. Unlike Associate of Arts/ Science degrees, certificates do not require enrollment in general education courses.

Total 1998-99: **32,444**

Areas of study for certificates include: Nursing, Admin of Justice, Child Development, Fire Control and Safety, Electronics, Secretarial Studies, Accounting, Computer/ Data Processing, Medical Assisting, Business Management, Cosmetology, Dental Technician, Business, Radiological Technician, Real Estate, and many others.

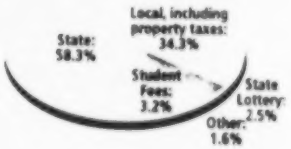
GRADUATES EARN MORE

Holders of an associate degree earn, on average, about $250,000 more in their lifetimes than those with only a high school diploma. The federal government reports that the holder of a two-year degree will earn an average of $8,328 per year more than the high school graduate. The figure for the holder of a one-year certificate of completion is $3,780 annually. If it is assumed that those dollars will circulate in the local economy seven times, the impact of each graduate or certificate holder will be $58,296 or $26,460, respectively.

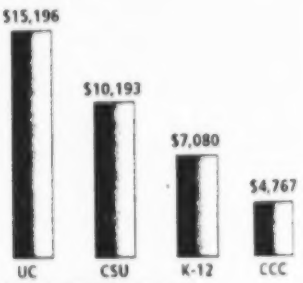
9 Budget

REVENUE

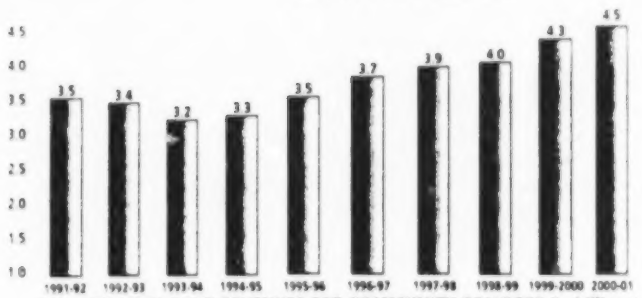
Community college districts are funded through a combination of state revenue, federal funds, local property taxes, student fees and state lottery proceeds. Districts receive funding based on a number of factors, including number of students served.



SOURCES OF REVENUE RECEIVED BY COLLEGES



INSTRUCTION-RELATED REVENUES PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT



STATE GENERAL FUND REVENUES FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES (in billions) (in constant dollars)

STAFFING, FALL '98

There are over 52,000 faculty, 2839 administrators, and an additional 22,800 classified professional and support personnel working in the California community colleges.

Budget 10

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES STATEWIDE TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY ACTIVITY 1999-2000

Instruction and Instructional Services	$3,081,285,334	**69.7%**
Admissions, Counseling and Student Support	570,653,747	**12.9%**
Operation and Maintenance	361,631,628	**8.2%**
Planning and Policy-Making	149,411,736	**3.4%**
Community Services	57,534,398	**1.3%**
Ancillary Services	82,348,511	**1.9%**
Auxilliary Operations	119,433,154	**2.7%**
Total	$4,422,298,508	**100%**

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